

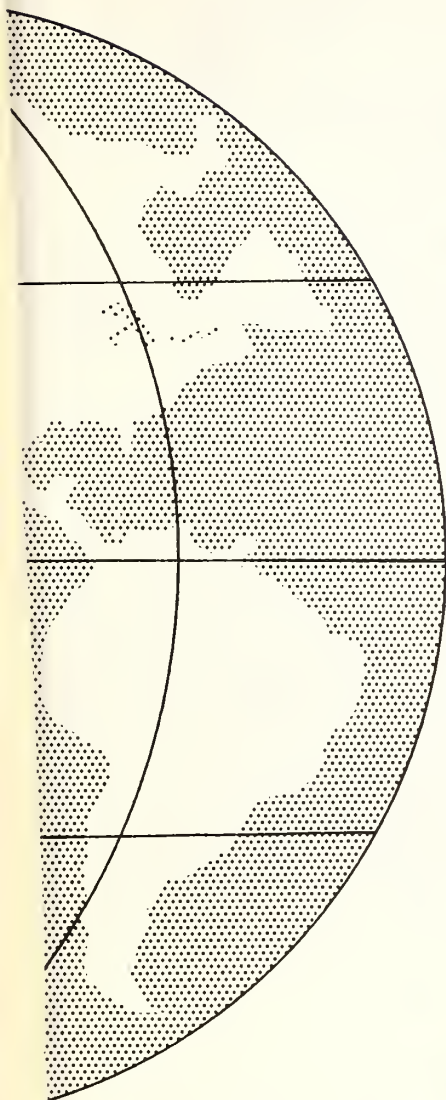
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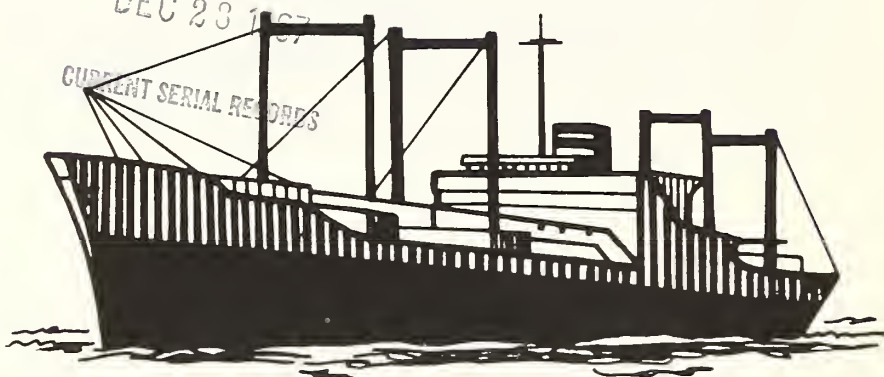
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



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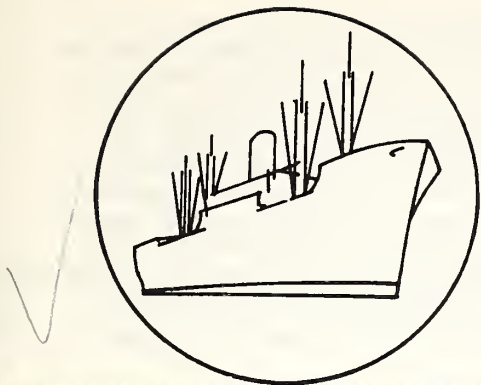
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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Foreign Development and Trade Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

U.S. Exports of Agricultural Commodities in 1967/68 (see page 5). U.S. agricultural exports are projected to reach \$6.7 billion in the current fiscal year ending next June 30. Lower prices for soybeans, corn, and wheat may offset increased prices of other commodities such as rice and some fruits, so that the total value will be only slightly below 1966/67. Dollar sales are expected to maintain the recent high plateau that was achieved in 1965/66 and will probably approach \$5.1 billion, which will be near the all-time high in 1966/67. The major favorable developments that are expected to contribute to another year of high-level agricultural exports are the expanding economic activity and rising per capita incomes in Japan, Canada, and some industrialized countries of Western Europe. Further, the United States is continuing its aggressive market development and promotion programs in the leading dollar markets. For countries lacking sufficient dollars, exports will be made available under U.S. Government-financed programs. The major developments expected to affect U.S. agricultural exports unfavorably are the improved crops of leading export commodities such as wheat and feed grains both in principal exporting countries and in principal importing countries. Increased exports in 1967/68, as compared to a year earlier, are expected for U.S. animal products, oilseeds and products, and rice. About the same export value is likely for U.S. cotton, wheat, and feed grains, while declines are forecast for tobacco, fruits, and vegetables.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Imports Since 1958 (see page 9). U.S. agricultural imports advanced to \$4,492 million in 1966 from an annual rate of \$3,881 million in 1958. Average monthly imports of agricultural products rose to \$374 million from \$323 million. The general trend of imports (adjusted for seasonal variation) was slightly upward, with an annual rate of increase of \$54 million. Seasonally adjusted imports of agricultural products indicated higher values in the spring months, particularly March. Heaviest seasonal commodity imports during the first half of the year included fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, cocoa beans, wool, and hides. The largest imports during the last half of the year occur for sugar, fresh beef, dutiable cattle, edible nuts, wine, and cheese. There was no marked seasonal pattern for imports of coffee, rubber, or tobacco.

Ocean Freight Rates for Grain Increase in 1967 (see page 15). Ocean freight rate changes during the first three quarters of 1967 presented a mixed situation. Foreign-flag rates from the U.S. Gulf Ports to Japan showed a continuous rise; no trade route showed a continuous decline during this period. Although the Suez Canal has been closed since last May, rates for many movements have been quoted for shipments "via Suez" as well as via the Cape of Good Hope. Such quotations allow direct comparisons to be made between the two routes. Differences in rates over the last two quarters have varied from \$1.40 to \$3.61 per ton. The effect of the closing of the Suez Canal would probably have been more severe were it not for a continuing expansion of the world merchant fleet. Due to their larger size, many of the recently built vessels cannot pass through the Suez Canal, but must be routed around the Cape of Good Hope. This factor has probably lessened the impact on world trade of the Canal's closing.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Exports: July-October 1967 (see page 19). U.S. agricultural exports in July-October 1967 totaled an estimated \$1,994 million, down 11 percent from the corresponding period in 1966/67. Exports for the month of October were estimated about 10 percent below those in October 1966. Grains and preparations accounted for most of the decline. In addition, animals and animal products, fruits and vegetables, cotton, and tobacco declined. Exports of oilseeds and products increased. The value of cotton exports decreased somewhat from July-October 1966/67, due to lower per unit price for the July-October 1967/68 period.

Agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC), during the first quarter of 1967/68, were 20 percent below those of first-quarter 1966/67. Exports of agricultural products subject to the variable levies and those not subject to the variable levies both declined. Feed grains accounted for the bulk of the decline among the variable-levy commodities. Of the non-variable-levy commodities, cotton, hides and skins, and tobacco declined. Partly offsetting these declines were increased exports of soybeans, and oil cake and meal.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Imports: July-September 1967 (see page 23). U.S. agricultural imports for consumption were down to \$1,065 million in July-September 1967 from \$1,110 million for the corresponding period in 1966. Imports of both supplementary and complementary products declined. Supplementary imports in July-September 1967 totaled \$667 million, down 3 percent from \$685 million in July-September 1966. Declines occurred in animal products, fruits, grains, oilseeds and products, and sugar. Complementary imports totaled \$398 million in July-September 1967, compared with \$425 million in the first quarter of 1966/67. September's smaller coffee imports accounted for most of the overall decline, but there were also smaller receipts of bananas, carpet wool, and crude natural rubber.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN 1967/68

by
Robert L. Tontz, Dewain H. Rahe, and Joseph R. Corley 1/

U.S. agricultural exports in the current fiscal year ending next June 30 are estimated at \$6.7 billion, close to last year's \$6.8 billion export record. Lower prices are expected for several important export commodities -- soybeans, corn, and wheat -- but price increases are expected for such commodities as rice and some fruits. The volume of agricultural exports for the year will likely be slightly above the quantity shipped abroad in 1966/67.

About three-fourths of U.S. agricultural exports in 1967/68 will be dollar sales, maintaining the recent high plateau that was achieved in 1965/66.

In contrast to rising U.S. agricultural exports, U.S. agricultural imports have been showing much less gain, despite increases in certain commodities. In the fiscal year that ended June 30, U.S. agricultural exports exceeded U.S. agricultural imports by \$2.3 billion as compared to \$0.5 billion in 1959/60. Indications are that the favorable agricultural trade balance (exports less imports) in 1967/68 will continue somewhat above the \$2.0 billion mark.

Several major favorable developments should contribute to another year of high-level U.S. agricultural exports. Continued economic growth and rising per capita incomes are expected to occur in Japan. Canada's levels of industrial production and per capita income should continue near recent highs. Moreover, economic expansion in many of the industrialized countries of Western Europe is likely to resume after the pause from early 1966 to mid-1967. Record gold and dollar holdings in a large number of principal importing countries, lower prices for several major U.S. agricultural export commodities, and some improvement in trade access resulting from the recently concluded "Kennedy Round" negotiations should also encourage a high level of agricultural exports. Further, the United States will be continuing its aggressive market development and promotion programs to benefit from increased purchasing power in the leading dollar markets. For the countries lacking sufficient dollars, exports will be made available under U.S. Government-financed programs. Export payment assistance, which will likely be much reduced from recent annual levels because of lower prices, will enable some U.S. agricultural products to be price-competitive in world markets.

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The principal unfavorable developments that are expected to affect U.S. agricultural export activity during the coming year are larger crops of leading export commodities such as wheat and feed grains, both in principal exporting countries and in major importing countries. Improved production in a number of importing countries will tend to hold down demand for some U.S. farm products. This will be reflected in lower imports of several agricultural products. In Western Europe, mainly because of the influence of the EEC Common Agricultural Policy, production of such items as dairy products, pork, and poultry has increased rapidly and surpluses have appeared. Some European countries have resorted to subsidy programs to alleviate their over-production problems, particularly those for butter and poultry.

Cotton U.S. cotton exports in 1967/68 are not expected to change much from a year earlier. The sharply reduced supply of long-staple cotton again this year is stimulating cotton export sales of short-staple supplies which the U.S. has available for export. Conditions are, however, likely to lead to declining sales toward the end of 1967/68 and during the following year. Principal reasons for this probable downturn are (1) total U.S. stocks will be about as low as desired by the end of the current season and a return to near-normal acreage is expected for 1968; (2) a probable further rise in foreign cotton acreage in response to very favorable prices being received for the 1967 crops; and (3) weakened ability on the part of cotton to meet competition from the already rapidly growing production of man-made fibers.

Animal product exports in the current fiscal year are expected to be about 6 percent higher than in 1966/67. Much of the increase will come from larger exports of dairy products, variety meats, animal fats, oils, and greases.

Exports of dairy products in the current fiscal year are expected to be somewhat higher than in 1966/67, mainly because of gains in exports of nonfat dry milk. Increased domestic production and rising Government inventories, resulting largely from bigger stocks of nonfat dry milk, are the basis for bigger exports for 1967/68. Government-financed exports of condensed milk to South Vietnam may hold near the previous year's levels. Commercial exports of evaporated milk may increase moderately due to anticipated larger shipments to Mexico.

Exports of variety meats are expected to continue upward due to rising demand in the United Kingdom and the EEC, as well as to the favorable "Kennedy Round" concessions obtained on this product. Exports of other meats -- beef, veal, and pork -- are likely to be about the same as those of a year earlier. Exports of animal fats, oils, and greases should be higher this year as a result of larger exports of tallow. Most of the increase will likely be accounted for by larger shipments under P.L. 480 programs. However, declining prices due to larger world supplies may limit value increases. Lard exports may decline because of a slight reduction in hog slaughter and increased competition in the U.K. market from the EEC. The anticipated increase in hog slaughter in the EEC is very likely to place additional pressure upon our export markets for lard.

U.S. exports of poultry products in 1967/68 are expected to be down slightly from the \$64 million last fiscal year. European countries, which are our major markets for poultry products, have been expanding their own production. However, our shipments in recent months have been running above earlier expectations, indicating that exports of fresh and frozen chickens may tend to level out during the remainder of 1967/68.

Exports of whole turkeys and turkey parts have been the only bright spot in the total poultry meat export picture. EEC levies for turkeys have been more favorable to U.S. exports than the levies applied to fresh and frozen chickens. In January-September 1967, turkey exports were 16 percent above those in 1966. Fall shipments of turkeys may push the 1967/68 total to 20 to 25 percent above those for 1966/67.

No significant changes are expected in export shipments of hides and skins, wool, and other animal byproducts.

Oilseed and product exports from the United States are likely to reach a new record for the seventh consecutive year. Value may increase about 5 to 10 percent in 1967/68 from the \$1.2 billion in the previous year. Exports of soybeans will probably total about 290 million bushels, compared with 247 million in 1966/67. The sharp increase in U.S. production and lower prices will encourage U.S. exports of soybeans and products. The increase in exports is expected despite larger production of oilseeds by such major producers as the Soviet Union. U.S. soybeans are in strong demand because of the growing demand for protein meal. Exports of oil cake and meal may be up slightly in 1967/68. More countries may depend upon importing soybeans for meal than in past years because of the relatively favorable price relationship to soybeans and to soybean meal in the United States. Exports of soybean oil may increase sharply because of larger shipments under Government-financed programs.

Grain exports with the exception of rice will likely hold close to last year's export level.

Supplies of several major agricultural products important in world agricultural trade are expected to be large again in 1967/68. World wheat production in 1966 reached 280 million metric tons, providing sufficient supplies to meet both domestic and export requirements, and enabling some countries to add to stocks.

The world wheat acreage in 1967/68 is expected to exceed the record area sown in 1966/67. In 1967, wheat harvested in the EEC is estimated to be a record 30.5 million metric tons. Present crop conditions for wheat in Australia indicate that production may be below last year's level. In Canada, wheat production for 1967 fell below that of 1966 -- dropping about one-third to less than 15 million metric tons.

Wheat and flour exports from the United States are estimated at 750 million bushels, or roughly the same as last year. Lower domestic and world prices, as a result of a record U.S. harvest and increased production in the major commercial areas of Europe, will probably lead to a reduction in the value of these exports. Commercial sales of wheat in 1967/68 are likely to be lower than the record in 1966/67 because of increased competition for import needs in Europe and North Africa. Government program exports, (including barter shipments) are likely to exceed the 372 million bushels in 1966/67, since needs are expected to continue large in the less-developed countries.

U.S. exports of feed grains are likely to be faced with strong competition because of increased feed grain production in both the major importing and exporting countries. However, with larger production of feed grains this year, U.S. prices are well below those of a year earlier and much more attractive to foreign buyers.

Feed grain production in the EEC is expected to reach a record level of 32 million metric tons. U.S. exports of barley are expected at about last year's level. Corn shipments should increase above last year's level as the demand for corn continues to grow and the price spread between corn and grain sorghums is narrowed. Grain sorghums may be down substantially this year as a result of lower shipments under Government programs and increased use of corn.

Exports of rice are expected to continue strong with further increases in dollar sales. No difficulty is expected in moving the record U.S. crop of 1967.

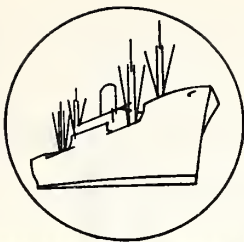
U.S. unmanufactured tobacco exports in 1967/68 may be down moderately from the 627 million pounds in 1966/67. They may total 575 million pounds (export weight), which would be the second largest level since 1955/56. The continued United Nations' sanctions on Rhodesian trade will make many foreign countries more dependent on U.S. tobacco. In addition, U.S. exports will benefit from recent good-quality flue-cured crops, the export payment program, and increasing world cigarette output. However, competition will increase because of larger quantities of flue-cured tobacco available

for export from other producing countries. Furthermore, stocks of U.S. tobacco in several major foreign markets increased substantially above normal levels in 1966/67.

U.S. exports of fruits and preparations during 1967/68 will likely decline slightly from the \$320 million in 1966/67. Most of the decrease will be in quantity, as significantly higher unit values are expected. Unfavorable weather conditions in California and other areas have sharply reduced some major fruit crops for canning. A February freeze and spring drought in Florida have reduced the citrus crop. Exports of apples may be stimulated by reduced crops in the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Finland, the principal U.S. markets abroad. However, a substantial part of these reductions may be met by larger exports from France, Italy, and Canada.

Exports of vegetables and preparations will probably be down moderately from the previous year. Decreases in exports of canned white asparagus may be offset by larger exports of other processed and fresh vegetables.

Exports of dry edible beans are expected to drop sharply, perhaps as much as 50 percent. Although U.S. supplies of dry field peas are substantially above last year's levels, indications are that production is higher in Canada and Europe.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS SINCE 1958

U.S. imports of agricultural products amounted to \$4,492 million in 1966, 10 percent above the preceding year and nearly 10 percent higher than the previous record of \$4,099 million in 1959. The annual rate of agricultural imports went from \$3,881 million in 1958 to \$4,099 million in 1959, then decreased successively to \$3,824 million in 1960 and a low of \$3,691 million in 1961. In 1962, agricultural imports began to climb again, going slightly higher than the 1960 level and nearly reaching the 1958 total. During 1963 and 1964, the annual rate rose to \$4,011 million and \$4,082 million, respectively. An extended strike by longshoremen in January and part of February depressed imports during those months, and probably held down an increase in the annual rate during 1965.

Using 1958 as the base year, the adjusted annual import average was \$3,787.4 million. Total imports for the 9-year period were \$36,033.5 million. The slope of the trend line in figure 1 was derived from the sum of imports (Y), multiplied by the year (x), and divided by the sum of x squares. The trend of annual U.S. agricultural imports, 1958-66, can be expressed by the formula: $Y = \$4,003.7 + \$54.07x(\text{origin } 1962)$.

The monthly average of U.S. agricultural imports rose to \$374 million in 1966 from \$323 million in 1958 (table 1). A low of \$308 million was recorded in 1961 because of reduced imports in the first three quarters compared with the previous year.

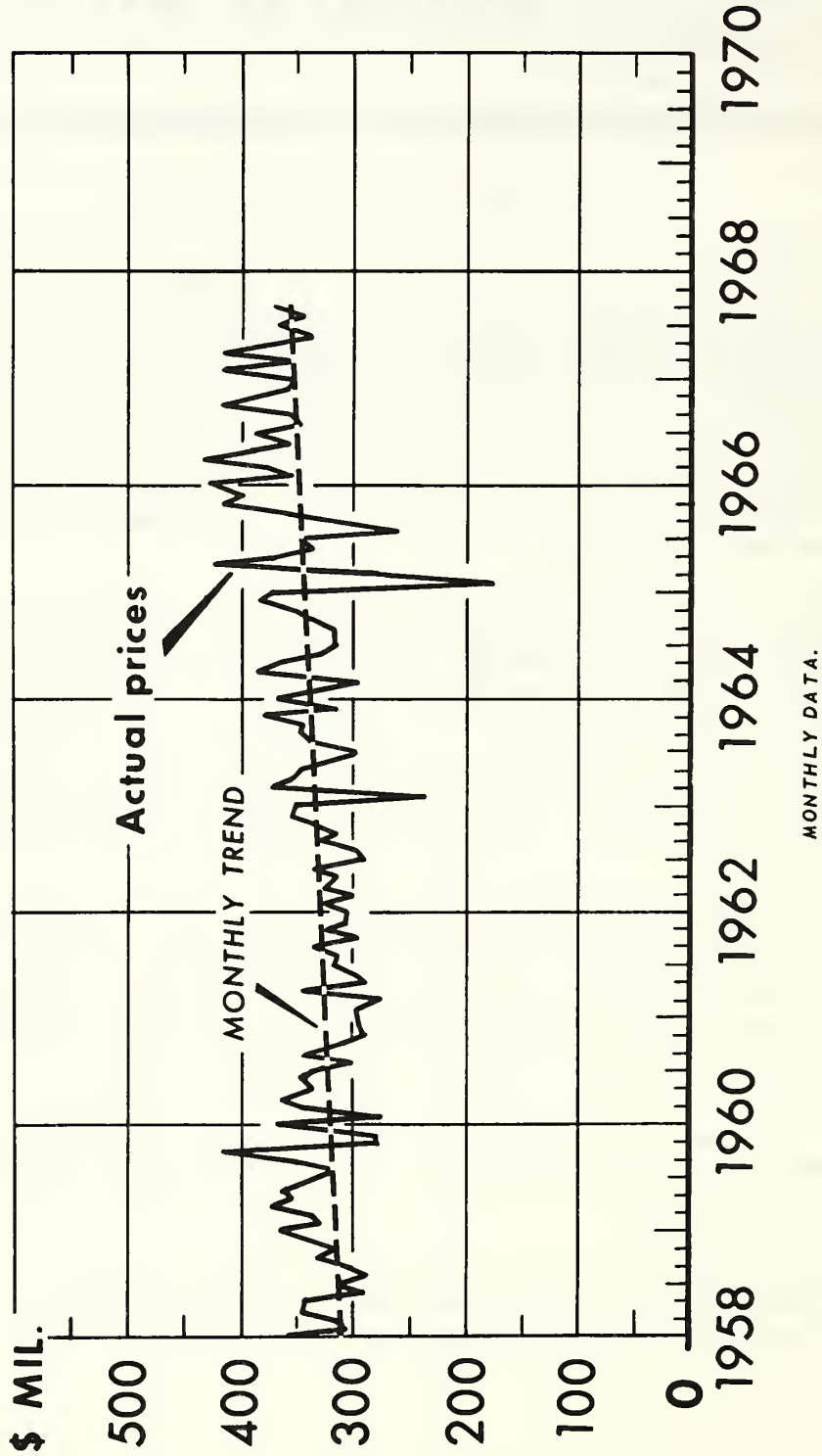
On an unadjusted basis, U.S. agricultural imports were largest in the last quarter of any given year; December was typically the largest month in the last quarter. During the 1958-66 period, fourth-quarter import values were highest in 5 of the 9 years (1958 and 1962 through 1965). The largest single month of the year, however, is usually March. March imports averaged nearly \$368 million in 1958-66 compared with \$356 million in December. Because of unusually low imports due to strikes in January of 1963 and 1965, averages for that month and for the first quarter were lower than normal. A seasonal adjustment was made to correct these and other fluctuations.

The general trend in U.S. agricultural imports between 1958 and 1966 was slightly upward, amounting to an average increase of \$54 million annually (table 2). For 1962, the 9-year midpoint, the adjusted average of imports was \$4,003.7 million.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the value of imports in March was 16 percent above normal; April imports were 7 percent higher than average; February and May imports were 2 and 3 percent higher respectively (table 3). The monthly import trend used in seasonal adjustment was \$4.5 million, obtained by dividing the annual trend by 12.

Figure 1

VALUE OF U. S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5411-67 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

MONTHLY DATA.

Table 1.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by months, January 1958 to September 1967

Month	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/
-- Million dollars --										
January	357.1	328.4	272.4	298.7	326.0	232.9	331.7	175.1	352.7	413.2
February	307.2	333.9	343.1	276.2	299.9	374.3	294.5	269.3	371.2	353.7
March	317.1	371.0	363.7	345.5	325.3	352.7	381.7	420.3	430.7	412.9
January-March	981.4	1,033.3	979.2	920.4	951.2	959.9	1,007.9	864.7	1,154.6	1,179.8
April	348.2	353.6	336.5	286.9	312.7	348.4	361.2	368.5	383.0	362.7
May	342.3	360.6	341.9	294.9	335.9	323.3	328.6	337.9	358.1	337.7
June	289.1	336.8	338.5	314.8	288.0	295.7	314.1	344.6	387.1	365.0
April-June	979.6	1,051.0	1,016.9	896.6	936.6	967.4	1,003.9	1,051.0	1,128.2	1,065.4
July	313.1	317.1	299.4	315.1	296.5	335.2	316.7	260.3	342.6	346.8
August	284.6	350.0	344.6	334.4	330.0	346.7	315.2	318.7	352.6	369.4
September	302.8	419.2	310.6	296.6	313.1	343.1	338.4	354.0	415.3	348.1
July-September	900.5	1,086.3	954.6	946.1	939.6	1,025.0	970.3	933.0	1,110.5	1,064.3
October	335.0	277.0	286.0	320.8	332.5	374.3	347.7	411.0	388.1	
November	314.7	283.4	292.5	305.5	356.8	317.5	381.6	398.8	358.6	
December	369.4	367.8	294.5	301.6	351.3	367.1	370.6	428.1	351.6	
October-December	1,019.1	928.2	873.0	927.9	1,040.6	1,058.9	1,099.9	1,237.9	1,098.3	
January-December	3,880.6	4,098.8	3,823.7	3,691.0	3,868.0	4,011.2	4,082.0	4,086.6	4,491.6	
Average	323.4	341.6	318.6	307.6	322.3	334.3	340.2	340.5	374.3	

1/ Preliminary.

Table 2.--Annual trend of U.S. agricultural imports, 1958-66

Year	x	Y (imports)	xY	x ²
		Mil. dol.		
1958	-4	3,880.6	-15,522.4	16
1959	-3	4,098.8	-12,296.4	9
1960	-2	3,823.7	-7,647.4	4
1961	-1	3,691.0	-3,691.0	1
1962	0	3,868.0	.0	0
1963	1	4,011.2	4,011.2	1
1964	2	4,082.0	8,164.0	4
1965	3	4,086.6	12,259.8	9
1966	4	4,491.6	17,966.4	16
$\Sigma(x)=0$ $\Sigma(Y)=36,033.5$ $\Sigma(xY)=3,244.2$ $\Sigma(x^2)=60$				
I. 36,033.5 = 9a		a = 4,003.7		
II. 3,244.2 = 60b		b = 54.07		

Table 3.--U.S. agricultural imports by month, seasonally adjusted; 1958-66

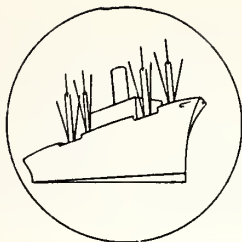
Month	Average for month	Trend correction	Corrected average	Seasonal index
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Percent
January	297.2	---	297.2	96
February	318.8	-4.5	314.3	102
March	367.6	-9.0	358.6	116
April	344.3	-13.5	330.8	107
May	335.9	-18.0	317.9	103
June	323.4	-22.5	300.9	97
July	310.7	-27.0	283.7	92
August	330.8	-31.5	299.3	97
September	343.7	-36.0	307.7	100
October	341.4	-40.5	300.9	97
November	334.4	-45.0	289.4	94
December	355.7	-49.5	306.2	99
Total			3,706.9	
Average			308.9	

Seasonal variations were evident for a number of commodities. In the first two quarters (January through June) imports were generally higher for fresh fruits, wool, fresh vegetables, cocoa beans, hides, canned hams, and coconut oil. Coffee and crude rubber imports were higher in the first half of 1966 as shown in table 4. Between 1958 and 1966, no marked seasonal variations occurred for coffee, rubber, tobacco, spices, or tea. The last two quarters (July through December) typically are the highest for sugar, fresh beef, dutiable cattle, edible nuts, wine, cheese, copra, casein, and cotton. The third quarter is usually the largest for sugar and beef, and the fourth quarter for cattle, edible nuts, wine, and cheese. An index of simple quarterly import averages in table 4 shows commodity patterns for 1966. The 14 commodities and commodity groupings listed represent 75 percent of the value of U.S. agricultural imports in 1966.

Table 4.--U.S. imports of agricultural products by quarters, 1966

Commodity	Value of imports					Indexes of values 1/				
	I	II	III	IV	Total	I	II	III	IV	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	-- 1,000 dollars --					Percent				
Coffee, raw	313,397	268,306	237,190	248,332	1,067,225	117	101	89	93	
Sugar, cane	81,789	115,192	180,534	123,992	501,507	65	92	144	99	
Fruits and preparations	76,262	84,365	75,946	75,362	311,935	98	108	97	97	
Beef, fresh, chilled, or frozen:	52,370	74,438	86,347	75,319	288,474	73	103	120	104	
Wool, unmanufactured	73,428	62,164	50,902	42,392	228,886	128	109	89	74	
Rubber, crude natural	43,671	53,029	41,244	43,002	180,946	97	117	91	95	
Vegetables and preparations ..	53,394	41,756	15,230	31,805	142,185	150	117	43	90	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	31,145	32,739	32,457	30,495	126,836	98	103	103	96	
Cocoa beans	46,755	28,867	19,114	27,470	122,206	153	94	63	90	
Cattle, dutiable	24,781	16,775	16,216	39,384	97,156	102	69	67	162	
Hides and skins	21,349	25,142	23,423	13,206	83,120	103	121	113	63	
Nuts and preparations	18,696	18,882	19,440	24,697	81,715	92	92	95	121	
Wine	16,333	18,082	16,322	26,281	77,018	85	94	85	136	
Cheese	13,508	11,388	12,745	22,469	60,110	90	76	85	149	

1/ Based on average imports per quarter.



Ocean Freight Rate Highlights

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES FOR GRAIN INCREASE IN 1967 ^{1/}

Ocean freight rates showed a mixed picture during the first three quarters of 1967. Foreign-flag rates from the U.S. Gulf Ports to Japan were the only rates to show a continuous rise and no trade showed a continuous decline during this period.

In the first quarter of 1967, 6 trades averaged \$0.48 per ton higher and 10 trades averaged \$0.91 per ton lower than the previous quarter (table 5).

The rates for only 2 trades declined in the second quarter, averaging \$0.26 per ton lower, while 12 trades showed an average increase of \$1.60 per ton.

During the third quarter of the year, 13 trades averaged \$2.65 per ton above the second quarter and 4 trades decreased an average of \$0.75 per ton from the previous quarter. Much of this increase was caused by rates from U.S. Gulf Ports to the East Coast of India in U.S.-flag vessels, and U.S. Gulf Ports to West Coast of India in foreign-flag vessels, which rose \$4.92 and \$4.79 per ton, respectively. Foreign-flag rates from the Pacific Coast ports to India also increased markedly. Closing of the Suez Canal in June seems to be the most probable cause of these increases. With the canal closed, traffic previously routed through it must make the longer voyage around the Cape of Good Hope. The distance added to a voyage from Baltimore to Bombay, for example, amounts to 3,047 nautical miles, a 36 percent increase.

Since the closing of the Suez Canal, rates for many movements have been quoted for shipments "via Suez" as well as via the Cape of Good Hope. Such quotations allow direct comparisons to be made between the two routes. Table 6 shows the average rate for quotations which allowed a shipment to follow either route. As not all quotations made such a provision, the rates shown below for the Cape route differ slightly from those in table 5 . Differences in rates over the two quarters have varied from \$1.40 to \$3.61 per ton. It appears that the rates of U.S. flag vessels have been most affected.

The effect of closing the Suez Canal would probably have been more severe were it not for a continuing expansion of the world's merchant fleet. Although the number of freighters in the world merchant fleet declined by 88 vessels between 1965 and 1966, the number of bulk carriers and tankers increased by 132 and 72 vessels, respectively. These increases in numbers were accompanied by increases in average capacity of about 2,000 long tons for both types of vessels (table 8).

^{1/} Prepared by T.Q. Hutchinson, Industry Economist, Marketing Economics Division.

Table 5 .--Average voyage charter rates per ton for corn, wheat and soybeans,
1966 and 1967 1/

Origin and destination	Flag	1966	Fourth		First		Second		Third	
			quarter	1966	quarter	1966	quarter	1966	quarter	1966
Great Lakes Ports to:										
United Kingdom	Foreign	8.64	8.28	9.11	9.19	9.75	9.36	7.13	8.29	
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	6.86	6.96	8.79	6.54	7.37	8.84	5.57	7.52	
St. Lawrence River Ports to:										
United Kingdom	Foreign	5.95	4.49	7.91	5.57	5.16	5.54	6.57	6.52	
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	3.25	3.44	4.29	<u>2/</u>	3.12	3.64	2.79	4.91	
U.S. Atlantic Ports north from										
Cape Hatteras to:										
United Kingdom	Foreign	5.49	4.01	5.87	3.92	5.28	5.38	<u>2/</u>	6.29	
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	4.03	<u>2/</u>	4.19	<u>2/</u>	3.82	5.21	2.68	4.50	
U.S. Gulf Ports to:										
United Kingdom	Foreign	6.25	5.58	7.21	4.20	6.18	6.71	5.33	6.46	
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam	Foreign	3.75	3.68	4.73	3.35	3.48	3.93	3.15	4.98	
East Coast of India <u>3/</u>	Foreign	12.04	11.22	12.86	10.21	12.00	11.94	10.15	16.86	
West Coast of India <u>3/</u>	U.S.	26.22	29.88	<u>2/</u>	26.27	27.01	30.65	25.61	34.56	
Japan	Foreign	10.78	10.46	11.61	8.92	10.37	9.75	9.62	15.94	
Brazil	U.S.	25.07	26.26	25.93	26.27	24.09	27.14	24.07	29.75	
Pacific Coast Ports north from										
San Francisco to:										
East Coast of India	Foreign	10.54	8.62	11.53	8.81	10.37	8.32	8.94	11.64	
West Coast of India	U.S.	24.15	26.12	<u>2/</u>	25.99	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	22.72	23.29	
Japan	Foreign	10.60	8.92	11.17	<u>2/</u>	9.71	6.64	7.81	10.62	
U.S.	U.S.	24.30	24.98	24.46	25.56	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	23.52	25.28	
U.S.	U.S.	6.85	6.52	7.49	6.16	6.85	7.13	6.38	8.24	

1/ Average of rates for individual cargoes weighted by volume; rates for 2,000 pound tons and calendar quarters or years. 2/ None reported. 3/ Via Suez Canal for April-May 1967, Via Cape of Good Hope thereafter.

Table 6.--Ocean freight rates for heavy grain

Origin and destinations	Flag	Second-quarter		Third-quarter	
		1967		1967	
		Via	Via	Via	Via
		Suez <u>1/</u>	Cape of Good Hope	Suez <u>1/</u>	Cape of Good Hope
U.S. Gulf Ports to:					
East Coast of India	Foreign	---	---	---	---
	U.S.	29.38	32.99	---	---
West Coast of India	Foreign	14.03	15.95	14.54	15.94
	U.S.	26.55	29.34	26.55	29.75

1/ Quoted as "via Suez" after Suez Canal closed.

It is also worth noting that the average capacity of bulk carriers, vessels whose chief cargoes are grain, ores, and dry chemicals such as fertilizer, has increased by more than 247 percent since 1946 (table 7). Tankers which are usually thought of as carrying petroleum, but also carry grain, have shown more than a 90 percent increase in average capacity during the same period. This appears to indicate a trend toward large, specialized vessels and away from the smaller, general purpose vessels that characterized ocean transportation before 1946.

Due to their size, many of the recently built vessels cannot transit the Suez Canal. Shipboard automation is reducing the number of men required to crew a vessel, thereby reducing the daily cost of vessel operation. These two factors may combine in the future to reduce the impact of the Suez Canal's closing on world trade.

Table 7.--Average dead-weight tonnage of world merchant fleets,
by vessel type, selected years

Years	Freighters	Bulk carriers	Tankers
	-- <u>1,000 long tons</u> --		
1946 <u>1/</u>	7.6	4.6	13.9
1951 <u>1/</u>	7.5	4.9	15.3
1961 <u>1/</u>	7.7	11.8	19.6
1966 <u>2/</u>	7.9	16.0	26.9
	-- <u>Percent</u> --		
Percentage increase, 1946-1966	2.6	247.8	93.5

1/ Merchant Fleets of the World, September 1, 1939-December 31, 1951, U.S. Department of Commerce.

2/ Merchant Fleets of the World, Seagoing Steam and Motor Ships of 1,000 Gross Tons and Over, December 31, 1966, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 8.--Average dead-weight tonnage of vessels registered in 12 top maritime nations, by nation and vessel type 1/

Countries	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 long tons --						
Freighters:						
United States	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5
United Kingdom	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6
France	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7
West Germany	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4
Greece	10.2	10.3	9.7	9.2	8.7	8.4
Italy	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.2
Japan	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.9
Liberia	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.3
Netherlands	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6
Norway	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8
Panama	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9
Sweden	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.0
Above countries	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0
All countries	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9
Bulk Carriers:						
United States	14.7	15.8	17.0	17.2	18.2	18.0
United Kingdom	8.1	8.9	9.2	9.6	11.0	12.7
France	7.9	10.2	10.8	11.6	12.2	12.7
West Germany	14.2	15.4	17.1	18.2	20.5	21.5
Greece	15.5	17.1	19.0	19.0	18.3	19.1
Italy	13.3	14.8	16.3	17.4	18.4	19.2
Japan	11.3	12.5	13.0	13.2	14.8	20.0
Liberia	23.5	24.3	24.2	24.3	25.5	27.0
Netherlands	16.0	16.0	16.3	16.9	18.8	20.6
Norway	16.9	17.8	19.1	19.8	21.5	22.3
Panama	12.9	12.0	11.6	10.6	11.1	11.7
Sweden	15.5	17.0	17.6	18.7	20.5	21.6
Above countries	13.0	15.2	15.9	16.4	17.6	18.9
All countries	11.8	12.5	13.8	14.5	16.0	18.1
Tankers:						
United States	19.3	19.9	20.3	21.4	22.2	22.8
United Kingdom	18.8	20.9	22.6	25.0	26.2	27.9
France	20.9	20.4	20.8	22.1	23.4	25.6
West Germany	20.1	21.3	24.7	26.1	27.0	32.4
Greece	24.7	24.4	24.7	23.6	23.0	22.2
Italy	19.3	19.4	20.0	20.6	20.1	22.2
Japan	17.1	19.6	21.8	27.7	29.5	33.9
Liberia	29.9	31.3	32.0	33.4	35.6	37.0
Netherlands	21.4	22.8	25.1	25.4	25.2	28.6
Norway	19.8	21.0	22.6	25.8	29.1	32.8
Panama	22.8	23.0	23.4	26.4	28.3	28.9
Sweden	20.9	21.8	23.8	26.3	28.7	32.8
Above countries	21.1	22.2	23.5	25.3	26.5	28.9
All countries	19.6	20.5	21.6	23.5	25.0	26.9

1/ Merchant Fleets of the World, Seagoing Steam and Motor Ships of 1,000 Gross Tons and Over, annual issues, U.S. Department of Commerce.



Export Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: JULY-OCTOBER 1967

U.S. agricultural exports totaled an estimated \$1,994 million in July-October 1967/68, down 11 percent from the corresponding period in 1966/67 (table 9). Agricultural exports in July-September totaled \$1,433 million, 12 percent below the first-quarter exports of 1965/66. Most of the decline in exports of agricultural products during the first 4 months of 1967/68 was accounted for by a substantial decrease in exports of grains and preparations. In addition, exports of animals and animal products, fruits and vegetables, cotton, and tobacco were down. Exports of oilseeds and products increased. Soybeans, cottonseed and soybean oils, and protein meal contributed to the larger exports. The value of cotton exports decreased somewhat from July-October 1966/67.

The estimate of October exports was 10 percent below the agricultural exports of October 1966. The continuing decline in exports of grains and preparations, animals and products, fruits, and vegetables accounted for the lower October exports.

U.S. exports of animals and animal products during July-October 1967/68 totaled \$205 million, about 11 percent below the first 4 months of 1966/67. Exports of hides and skins dropped one-fourth from July-October 1965/66. Animal fats, oils, and greases totaled \$55 million, about 7 percent lower. The decline of 12 percent in meats and meat products resulted primarily from reduced exports of pork and variety meats. Although the quantity of hides and skins exported during July-October 1967/68 was down 7 percent, their value declined 26 percent due to a decrease in the average unit price. During July-September 1967/68, the average price for hides and skins was \$6.02 compared with the average unit price in July-September 1966/67 of \$7.84.

U.S. exports of cotton during the July-October 1967/68 period totaled 1.1 million bales, about the same as the first 4 months of the previous fiscal year. For the same period, the value was down about 7 percent from a year earlier. The larger increase in the declining export value compared with the unchanged export quantity occurred in the first quarter due to substantial exports of short-staple cottons, which ordinarily bring a lower price.

Exports of grains and preparations totaled \$861 million in July-October 1967/68, down 19 percent from the \$1,058 million in the same months of 1966/67. Exports of corn and grain sorghums were down substantially. In terms of value, sorghum exports were down 36 percent, while corn exports were down nearly a fifth. Exports of wheat and wheat flour in July-October were 18 percent below the \$553 million for the corresponding period in 1966/67. Exports of rice were unchanged from the \$69 million of July-October 1966/67.

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity,
July-October 1966 and 1967

Commodity	July-October		Change
	1966	1967 <u>1/</u>	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products	36	35	-3
Fats, oils, and greases	59	55	-7
Hides and skins	47	35	-26
Meats and meat products	41	36	-12
Poultry products	25	20	-20
Other	22	24	+9
Total animals, etc.	230	205	-11
Cotton, excluding linters	133	124	-7
Fruits and preparations	125	110	-12
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products ...	414	310	-25
Rice, milled	69	69	0
Wheat and flour	553	451	-18
Other	22	31	+41
Total grains, etc.	1,058	861	-19
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils	45	55	+22
Soybeans	188	209	+11
Protein meal	63	76	+21
Other	40	25	-38
Total oilseeds, etc.	336	365	+9
Tobacco, unmanufactured	206	183	-11
Vegetables and preparations	51	44	-14
Other	108	102	-6
Total exports	2,247	1,994	-11

1/ October estimated.

The value of soybean exports during July-October 1967 exceeded July-October 1966/67 by 11 percent, rising to \$209 million. Due to the lower price for soybean exports during July-October 1967/68, the quantity was up 25 percent, reaching an estimated 72 million bushels. Cottonseed and soybean oil exports totaled \$55 million in July-October 1967, 22 percent higher than the like months a year earlier. All of the increase came from larger soybean oil exports. Although the July-September price of cottonseed oil was below that of July-October 1966, the quantity exported remained about the same. This reflected the increased competition from foreign oils, and the relatively high price for cottonseed oil as a result of short supplies in 1966/67. Exports of protein meal for July-October 1967 amounted to an estimated \$76 million, up sharply from the corresponding period in 1966.

Exports of fruits and vegetables in July-October 1967 were about 13 percent lower than exports during last year's same period. The volume of fresh fruit exports was about the same, although there was some fluctuation among the commodity groups. Fresh apples, berries, oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit offset smaller export volumes of grapes and pears. Substantially lower exports of canned fruits accounted for the lower value of fruit exports. Among the vegetables, a substantial decline in canned vegetables partly offset increased exports of fresh and other processed vegetables. Dried beans declined sharply in September from the export value in August 1967.

Tobacco exports in July-October totaled 199 million pounds and were valued at \$183 million, about 11 percent below the value of tobacco exports in 1966. U.S. tobacco exports are expected to be somewhat lower than those of 1966/67. UN sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco will continue to be of great importance to U.S. tobacco exports. Demand for U.S. tobacco has continued strong as a result of the gap left by the lack of Rhodesian tobacco in the European market.

U.S. Exports to the European Economic Community: July-September 1967

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) during July-September 1967/68 totaled \$307 million, 20 percent below those of first quarter 1966/67 and 15 percent below those of July-September 1965/66 (table 10). For September 1967, they totaled \$106 million, down 21 percent from September 1966. Exports of agricultural products subject to the EEC's variable levies declined to \$51 million in September 1967 from \$63 million in September 1966. Feed grains dropped about \$3.6 million while wheat was down about \$7 million. U.S. exports of commodities not subject to the EEC's variable levies dropped 22 percent in September 1967 from the same month a year earlier, declining to \$55 million. Rather substantial decreases occurred in cotton, fruits and vegetables, oil cake and meal, tobacco, variety meats, and hides and skins. Exports of soybeans were up sharply, reaching \$11 million in September 1967.

For the first quarter 1966/67, exports of commodities subject to the EEC's variable levies decreased 22 percent from a year earlier to \$130 million. Exports of feed grains, wheat, beef and veal, dairy products, lard, pork, and poultry products were down. Rice exports continued to increase and in July-September 1967/68, were more than twice those of the first quarter 1966/67.

Among the non-variable-levy commodities, soybean exports rose \$13.5 million or 52 percent in July-September 1967/68 from the first quarter of the previous fiscal year. This substantial rise in soybean exports to the EEC countries, notably the Netherlands, reflects this year's lower soybean prices in comparison with the prices during first quarter of last fiscal year. In addition to the increase in soybeans, oil cake and meal exports rose 4 percent to \$36 million. However, offsetting declines occurred in exports of cotton, fruits and vegetables, hides and skins, tallow, tobacco, variety meats, and vegetable oils.

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, September and July-September 1965-68

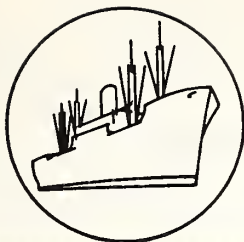
Commodity	September			July-September		
	1965	1966	1967	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
-- 1,000 dollars --						
<u>Variable levy commodities: 1/</u>						
Feed grains	41,277	43,548	39,993	125,328	119,414	89,005
Rice	281	180	808	2,058	2,281	5,468
Rye grain	0	1,082	355	114	1,636	784
Wheat grain	9,670	12,972	5,801	21,244	28,242	22,111
Wheat flour	38	131	195	199	345	241
Beef and veal (excluding variety meats) and cattle	201	55	37	781	226	177
Dairy products	6,745	104	89	13,117	379	206
Lard 2/	109	20	50	134	274	93
Pork (excluding variety meats) and swine	4	9	2	20	125	67
Poultry and eggs:						
Live poultry	54	127	110	437	340	461
Broilers and fryers	521	410	12	1,545	1,603	52
Stewing chickens	104	13	137	329	98	467
Turkeys	2,915	1,775	1,718	5,646	3,753	3,850
Other fresh poultry	90	15	0	263	28	30
Eggs	68	70	44	308	195	237
Total poultry and eggs	3,752	2,410	2,021	8,528	6,017	5,097
Other	2,732	2,944	1,737	7,800	8,026	6,688
Total	64,809	63,455	51,088	179,323	166,965	129,937
<u>Non-variable-levy commodities:</u>						
Canned poultry 3/	113	109	33	725	366	330
Cotton, excluding lintners	5,648	8,481	5,588	11,469	17,830	11,885
Fruits and vegetables	15,499	13,194	7,158	37,614	28,210	22,414
Hides and skins	1,789	2,262	1,250	6,252	7,339	3,756
Oil cake and meal	6,834	15,585	11,442	22,074	34,567	36,114
Soybeans	4,012	2,371	11,330	28,460	25,900	39,432
Tallow	3,327	2,768	1,389	8,167	8,993	5,873
Tobacco, unmanufactured	12,031	12,327	8,756	35,398	50,823	30,764
Variety meats, fresh, frozen 3/ ...	3,112	3,627	2,721	8,349	10,153	8,509
Vegetable oils, expressed	651	130	225	4,005	3,884	1,104
Food for relief or charity	215	144	0	1,048	2,374	0
Other	6,339	9,311	4,878	17,066	24,466	16,918
Total	59,570	70,309	54,770	180,627	214,905	177,099
Total EEC	124,379	133,764	105,858	359,950	381,870	307,036

1/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on September 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on November 1, 1964. The variable levy classification is designed to show overall changes in exports rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies.

2/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.

3/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, the import duties are bound in GATT.

Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.



Import Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: JULY-SEPTEMBER 1967

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption declined to \$1,065 million in July-September 1967 from \$1,110 million for the corresponding period in 1966 (table 11). The decline was in both imports of supplementary (partially competitive) products and complementary (noncompetitive) products.

Imports of nonagricultural products fell to \$5,355 million in July-September 1967 from \$5,445 million in 1966. The decrease occurred in manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, chemicals, and raw materials.

Supplementary imports in July-September 1967 fell to \$667 million from \$685 million for the same months in 1966. The decline occurred in animal products, fruits, oilseeds and products, and sugar.

Imports of meats and meat products totaled \$185 million in July-September, compared with \$164 million in the same period in 1966. Beef and veal imports were 301 million pounds in the first quarter of 1967/68, compared with 265 million for 1966/67. Imports of dairy products fell sharply because of new quotas under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act for some dairy products not previously covered. Dairy products were \$21 million in July-September, compared with \$31 million in the previous period. Imports of apparel wool continued the decline of recent years, reflecting increased use of synthetic products as well as a shift to imported fabrics in lieu of raw wool. In addition, wool prices were down sharply this year, reflecting a substantial rise in world wool production. The import unit value was 62 cents per pound in July-September 1967, down from 66 cents in the corresponding months in 1966. Imports of sugar were 1.4 million short tons in July-September 1967, compared with 1.5 million in 1966.

Complementary imports fell to \$398 million in July-September 1967, compared with \$425 million for the same months in 1966. A sharp drop in carpet wool and bananas accounted for most of the decline. Coffee imports were 212 million pounds in September 1967, compared with 276 million pounds in 1966. In addition, unit values averaged 34 cents per pound in September 1967, down from 36 cents in 1966. The quantity of banana imports was down 10 percent for July-September 1967/68 from the previous year's first quarter. Imports of carpet wool fell sharply in July-September. U.S. carpet manufacturers are using more synthetic fibers in carpet manufacturing than in previous years. The value of crude natural rubber imports fell 9 percent in July-September 1967/68, from a year earlier.

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption:
Value by commodity, July-September 1966 and 1967

Commodity	July-September		Change
	1966	1967	
	-- Million dollars	--	Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live	22	13	- 41
Dairy products	31	21	-32
Hides and skins	23	13	-43
Meats and meat products	164	185	+13
Wool, apparel	27	23	-15
Other	15	11	-27
Total animals and products	282	266	-6
Cotton, excluding linters	9	12	+33
Fruits and preparations	31	28	-10
Grains and preparations	11	11	0
Nuts and preparations	19	20	+5
Oilseeds and products	45	40	-11
Sugar	181	176	-3
Tobacco, unmanufactured	32	34	+6
Vegetables and preparations	16	21	+31
Other	59	59	0
Total supplementary	685	667	-3
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas	44	37	-16
Coffee	238	236	-1
Cocoa or cacao beans	19	18	-5
Rubber, crude, natural	40	37	-8
Tea	13	13	0
Wool, carpet	24	10	-58
Other	47	47	0
Total complementary	425	398	-6
Total agricultural imports	1,110	1,065	-4

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, September 1966 and 1967 and July-September 1966 and 1967

Continued -

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, September 1966 and 1967 and July-September 1966 and 1967 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	September 1/				July-September 1/			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1966	1967	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1966	1967	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Other animal products:									
Feathers and down, crude and dressed	Lb.	141	70	189	106	308	152	417	219
Gelatin, edible grade	Lb.	68	164	70	128	297	280	302	281
Hair, animal (except wool or fine hair)	Lb.	765	536	207	214	1,504	1,204	514	462
Hides and skins (except furs) 3/	No.	1,462	1,462	12,593	8,646	4,697	4,284	36,827	25,785
Honey, natural	Lb.	2,267	1,425	333	239	4,678	3,427	714	580
Wool, unmanufactured (including fine hair) C.Lb.	Lb.	1,144	722	892	498	3,474	1,442	2,797	1,086
Other	---	2/	2/	1,430	1,275	2/	2/	4,001	4,429
Total other animal products	---	---	---	15,714	11,106	---	---	45,572	32,842
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	55,144	49,487	---	---	170,911	151,379
Cotton, unmanufactured:									
Cotton	RBale	348	277	40,391	30,614	832	749	98,453	85,111
Linters	RBale	15	10	430	350	42	40	1,272	1,602
Total cotton and linters	RBale	363	287	40,821	30,964	874	789	99,725	86,713
Fruits and preparations:									
Canned (prepared or preserved) -									
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	27,430	11,668	4,253	2,179	41,063	21,466	6,545	3,777
Peaches	Lb.	62,556	19,262	6,634	2,418	90,838	28,621	9,759	3,605
Pears	Lb.	1,215	117	191	26	2,119	516	307	107
Pineapples	Lb.	16,523	10,912	2,534	1,659	49,902	27,454	7,894	4,130
Other	Lb.	3,388	2,244	798	618	8,926	5,615	1,922	1,484
Total canned fruits	Lb.	111,112	44,203	14,410	6,900	192,848	83,672	26,460	13,103
Dried -									
Prunes	Lb.	10,326	9,133	2,328	1,960	27,662	23,325	5,669	4,980
Grapes (raisins)	Lb.	16,793	15,501	2,932	2,732	42,903	41,892	7,013	6,865
Other	Lb.	1,688	1,467	726	599	3,057	2,696	1,196	1,058
Total dried fruits	Lb.	28,807	26,101	5,986	5,291	73,622	67,913	13,878	12,903
Fresh -									
Apples	Lb.	10,049	9,117	1,081	1,066	15,324	17,885	1,637	1,997
Berries	Lb.	1,509	1,852	300	362	4,414	5,249	967	1,136
Grapefruit	Lb.	6,072	11,232	503	850	25,481	32,202	2,012	2,481
Grapes	Lb.	50,697	30,182	4,400	2,951	88,365	54,654	9,243	6,627
Lemons and limes	Lb.	24,614	11,420	2,174	1,169	77,845	70,690	6,408	6,214
Oranges, tangerines and clementines	Lb.	33,436	39,954	3,127	3,697	119,043	174,592	10,552	15,173
Pears	Lb.	7,277	5,650	591	573	17,437	6,806	1,554	743
Other	Lb.	11,281	16,242	985	1,512	111,792	126,015	8,162	10,200
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	144,935	125,649	13,161	12,180	459,701	488,093	40,535	44,571
Fruit juices -									
Grapefruit	Gal.	271	490	254	413	765	1,363	738	1,169
Orange	Gal.	881	1,336	1,475	1,825	2,325	4,207	4,100	5,391
Other	Gal.	862	1,041	822	819	2,745	3,423	2,744	2,875
Total fruit juices	Gal.	2,014	2,867	2,551	3,057	5,835	8,993	7,582	9,435
Frozen fruits	Lb.	1,387	415	296	101	4,394	1,361	917	301
Other	---	2/	2/	964	650	2/	2/	2,249	1,637
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	37,368	28,179	---	---	91,621	81,950

Continued -

Continued -

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1966 and 1967 and July-September 1966 and 1967 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	September 1/		July-September 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1966	1967	1966	1967
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Vegetables and preparations:					
Canned (prepared or preserved) -					
Asparagus	Lb.	2,997	1,840	11,108	6,981
Corn	Lb.	1,711	2,708	3,405	4,032
Soups	Lb.	1,838	1,566	5,485	4,885
Tomatoes, tomato sauce, etc.,	Lb.	2,890	950	5,436	2,792
Other	Lb.	3,350	2,872	11,115	7,695
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	12,786	9,936	36,549	26,385
Dried beans, including donations	Lb.	31,243	12,674	62,699	68,217
Dried peas, including cow and chick	Lb.	36,687	32,761	70,756	59,090
Fresh -					
Lettuce	Lb.	9,414	7,218	17,408	17,764
Onions	Lb.	5,186	4,996	23,130	30,032
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)	Lb.	1,909	4,403	65,806	97,610
Tomatoes	Lb.	4,932	4,015	24,833	17,521
Other	Lb.	5,736	4,498	34,831	41,787
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	27,177	25,130	166,008	204,714
Frozen vegetables	Lb.	1,317	1,781	5,620	6,409
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	2,134	2,226	6,040	5,955
Tomato juice, canned	Gal.	184	200	363	417
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	461	545	1,283	1,376
Other	Lb.	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total vegetables and preparations		---	---	---	---
Other vegetable products:					
Coffee	Lb.	1,842	1,341	4,613	4,021
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	717	957	1,973	2,200
Essential oils and resinoids	Lb.	705	848	2,246	2,935
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake meal)	---	2/	2/	2/	2/
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts	---	2/	2/	2/	2/
Hops	Lb.	221	305	1,188	1,095
Nursery stock	Lb.	2/	2/	2/	2/
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	12,226	13,812	24,677	43,516
Seeds (except oilseeds)	Lb.	4,432	3,084	17,113	10,314
Spices	Lb.	623	611	1,650	1,574
Other, including donations	---	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total other vegetable products		---	---	---	---
Total vegetable products		---	---	---	---
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES					

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 13--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, September 1966 and 1967 and July-September 1966 and 1967

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1/		Value		July-September 1/		Value	
		Quantity	1966	1967	1,000 dollars	Quantity	1966	1967	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:									
Cattle (durable)	No.	56	34	7,710	3,877	127	81	16,215	8,647
Cattle for breeding (free)	No.	1	1	545	212	4	3	1,551	1,042
Horses	No.	2/	2/	738	908	1	1	3,197	1,896
Other (including live poultry)	No.	3/	3/	167	283	3/	3/	598	930
Total animals, live	---	---	---	9,160	5,280	---	---	21,561	12,515
Dairy products:									
Blue-mold cheese	Lb.	397	504	207	269	847	1,093	439	587
Cheddar	Lb.	30	100	19	54	719	206	281	116
Colby	Lb.	2,059	205	595	63	11,825	6,539	3,110	1,900
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	1,037	1,181	514	573	2,157	2,602	1,237	1,237
Pecorino	Lb.	1,432	1,056	1,009	696	2,919	3,112	1,951	1,913
Swiss	Lb.	2,376	2,335	1,158	1,197	6,061	6,205	3,023	3,194
Other	Lb.	2,895	2,183	1,293	1,185	6,231	7,075	2,907	3,448
Total cheese	Lb.	10,226	7,564	4,795	4,037	30,759	26,832	12,731	12,395
Butter	Lb.	47	86	27	43	150	200	72	104
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	11,409	8,047	3,186	2,007	33,798	26,252	9,014	6,636
Other 4/	---	3/	---	781	32	3/	---	9,569	1,638
Total dairy products	---	---	---	8,789	6,119	---	---	31,386	20,773
Hides and skins (except furs):									
Calf skins	Lb.	85	346	47	130	346	776	237	362
Cattle hides	Lb.	574	1,187	93	149	1,521	2,985	335	396
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	952	761	1,044	659	4,067	2,387	4,394	2,279
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	6,783	4,328	5,478	2,553	18,026	12,980	14,223	6,894
Other 5/	Lb.	1,519	987	1,401	615	5,339	4,566	4,234	2,622
Total hides and skins	Lb.	9,213	7,609	8,063	4,106	29,299	23,694	23,423	12,553
Meat and meat preparations:									
Beef and veal -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	87,349	84,356	33,690	34,328	226,229	258,356	88,393	105,507
Other	Lb.	13,307	18,327	5,904	7,763	38,361	42,769	16,855	17,834
Total beef and veal	Lb.	100,656	102,683	39,594	42,091	264,590	301,125	105,248	123,341
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	4,753	6,888	1,259	1,954	16,274	15,267	4,606	4,251
Pork -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,056	3,535	1,278	1,376	9,377	12,030	3,921	4,793
Hams and shoulders, canned, cooked, etc.	Lb.	14,800	13,860	11,241	10,162	40,177	47,770	30,946	35,304
Other	Lb.	4,181	3,740	2,191	2,160	12,228	11,347	7,027	6,337
Total pork	Lb.	22,037	21,135	14,710	13,698	61,782	71,147	41,894	46,434
Sausage casings	---	3/	3/	1,923	1,678	3/	3/	5,639	5,192
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	3,278	9,507	2,158	2,005	24,494	25,551	6,820	5,887
Total meat and prepa. (except poultry)	---	---	---	59,644	61,426	---	---	164,207	185,105
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	539	101	227	55	1,155	106	323	57
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	168	92	160	152	619	324	498	480
Poultry meat	Lb.	14	16	81	42	45	80	131	184
Total poultry products	---	---	---	468	249	---	---	952	721

Continued -

Continued -

Table 13.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1966 and 1967 and July-September 1966 and 1967 - Continued

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1967			July-September 1967		
		Quantity	Value	1966	Quantity	Value	1966
		1966	1,000 dollars	1967	1966	1,000 dollars	1967
Other animal products:							
Bones, hoofs, and horns	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bristles, crude or prepared	Lb.	234	240	247	3/	949	538
Fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	945	1,069	846	3/	2,733	3,998
Feathers and down, crude and sorted	Lb.	382	414	525	---	1,115	1,196
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	799	617	478	---	2,491	2,269
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	1,280	954	954	---	3,057	1,380
Honey	Lb.	531	1,438	55	---	2,244	213
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond)	G.Lb.	13,527	15,548	9,150	---	41,106	36,647
Other	---	3/	1,294	1,314	3/	27,141	22,549
Total other animal products	---	---	13,644	13,779	---	40,677	34,797
Total animals and animal products							
	---	---	98,768	90,959	---	282,206	266,464
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):							
Cotton	Bale	7	52	1,113	---	76	9,388
Linters	Bale	27	10	862	---	38	1,855
Total cotton and linters	Bale	34	62	1,975	---	114	11,243
Fruits and preparations:							
Apples, fresh	Lb.	1,511	809	105	---	2,317	218
Strawberries	Lb.	2,652	4,132	466	---	15,210	2,375
Other berries	Lb.	11,202	10,186	2,154	---	23,391	4,727
Cherries	Lb.	1,547	1,460	499	---	5,141	6,486
Dates	Lb.	48	514	4	---	64	161
Figs	Lb.	749	383	81	---	2,517	240
Grapes	Cu.Ft.	7	3	14	---	7	17
Melons	Lb.	107	139	5	---	382	9
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,614	775	3,001	---	4,313	7,773
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	5,077	5,946	1,037	---	18,674	17,591
Oranges, other	Lb.	1,833	204	82	---	6,866	712
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	19,253	17,371	2,171	---	52,973	53,703
Pineapple juice	Gal.	1,257	1,030	339	---	1,845	515
Other	---	3/	---	1,181	3/	1,721	3,721
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	11,139	9,327	---	31,124	28,245
Grains and preparations:							
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	408	191	588	---	1,744	651
Barley malt	Cwt.	27	37	132	---	107	494
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	184	139	349	---	223	433
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	172	208	139	---	494	411
Rice	Lb.	42	104	9	---	91	17
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	9	45	20	---	299	87
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	660	16	1,342	---	962	37
Wheat flour	Cwt.	2/	0	2/	---	2/	0
Biscuits, cakes, wafers, etc.	Lb.	4,544	4,890	1,796	---	12,143	4,670
Bread, yeast-leavened	Lb.	1,693	1,727	207	---	4,390	537
Other	---	3/	---	289	3/	5,046	971
Total grains and preparations	---	---	4,871	3,765	---	10,510	10,631

Continued -

Table 13.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, September 1966 and 1967 and July-September 1966 and 1967 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1/		Value		July-September 1/	
		Quantity	1967	1966	1967	Quantity	1966
Nuts and preparations:							
Almonds	Lb.	24	65	11	22	128	88
Brazil nuts	Lb.	9,677	4,119	2,781	1,152	14,723	12,948
Cashew nuts	Lb.	6,433	4,286	3,658	2,106	18,444	19,422
Coconut meat, fresh, prepared or preserved ..	Lb.	8,035	8,997	978	1,108	23,541	23,781
Pistache nuts	Lb.	259	1,221	171	736	1,925	4,158
Other	---	3/	---	426	571	3/	---
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	8,025	5,695	---	---
Oilseeds and products:							
Oils, crude or refined -							
Cocoa butter	Lb.	1,088	1,914	493	1,046	3,618	4,556
Carnauba wax	Lb.	1,689	759	544	224	2,930	1,983
Castor oil	Lb.	9,858	8,827	1,096	1,185	23,462	24,087
Coconut oil	Lb.	39,281	34,216	4,004	3,876	101,128	76,787
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	3,546	3,734	1,100	1,233	11,692	10,942
Palm oil	Lb.	2,839	9,763	297	974	16,062	9,763
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	7,593	11,049	997	1,330	23,831	23,919
Tung oil	Lb.	2,771	772	485	77	7,354	2,104
Other	Lb.	1,975	1,681	896	341	12,129	17,014
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	73,610	72,718	9,912	10,286	202,206	171,155
Oilseeds -							
Copra	Lb.	68,073	38,822	5,094	3,020	204,227	163,480
Sesame seed	Lb.	1,977	2,530	294	395	6,183	7,881
Other	---	3/	---	231	176	3/	---
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	5,619	3,591	---	---
Oil-cake and meal	Lb.	7,802	8,144	236	279	29,840	22,286
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	15,767	14,156	---	---
Sugar and related products:							
Sugar, cane or beet	S. Ton.	615	447	73,235	56,147	1,505	1,400
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	31,339	11,200	3,154	1,529	104,878	75,584
Other	---	3/	---	439	849	3/	---
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	76,828	58,525	---	---
Vegetables and preparations:							
Fresh, chilled, or frozen -							
Cucumbers	Lb.	224	164	4	8	459	1,786
Garlic	Lb.	2,043	544	381	197	3,700	2,576
Onions	Lb.	273	611	22	77	3,003	3,238
Potatoes, white or Irish	Cwt.	12	1	30	3	45	52
Tomatoes	Lb.	260	465	15	68	2,648	9,468
Turnips or rutabagas	Cwt.	68	83	179	205	87	114
Prepared or preserved -							
Cassava, flour and starch, and tapioca ..	Lb.	37,105	17,506	1,290	633	90,508	66,105
Mushrooms	Lb.	812	745	489	406	4,285	4,667
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	862	1,715	181	263	2,249	3,366
Tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	8,906	19,646	852	2,208	37,974	37,974
Other	---	3/	---	2,221	2,392	3/	---
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	5,664	6,760	---	---

Continued -

Table 13.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1966 and 1967 and July-September 1966 and 1967 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1/		July-September 1/	
		1966	1967	1966	1967
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Other vegetable products:					
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake meal)...	Lb.	3/	1,362	3/	3,822
Hops	Lb.	1	296	4	1,383
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	2	2,142	6	7,013
Malt liquors (ale, porter, stout, beer) ...	Gal.	1,956	4,979	6,461	7,947
Nursery and greenhouse stock		3/	974	3/	8,428
Seeds, field and garden		2/	542	2/	2,907
Spices	Lb.	4,993	11,673	12,818	1,381
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	16,046	16,876	46,351	32,457
Wines	Gal.	1,369	5,759	3,790	16,321
Other		3/	1,091	3/	3,333
Total other vegetable products		---	28,819	---	77,048
Total vegetable products		---	153,088	---	403,115
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	252,856	---	685,321
COMPLEMENTARY					
Bananas, fresh	Lb.	317,592	15,487	916,405	44,038
Coffee	Lb.	276,475	99,205	657,718	237,670
Coffee extracts, essences, concentrates	Lb.	1,356	1,300	3,201	6,519
Cocoa beans	Lb.	23,075	5,175	89,962	19,114
Cocoa and chocolate	Lb.	12,366	1,845	32,897	4,100
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.		3/	2,854	3/	6,805
Essential or distilled oils		3/	2,711	3/	7,529
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	13	2,363	35	6,647
Rubber, crude (natural)	Lb.	68,742	13,088	212,087	40,490
Silk, raw	Lb.	314	2,080	868	5,770
Spices	Lb.	8,898	3,888	23,076	10,872
Tea	Lb.	13,174	5,381	31,301	12,891
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	11,398	5,910	47,049	23,761
Other complementary agricultural products		3/	943	3/	2,226
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	162,230	---	424,985
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	415,086	---	1,110,306
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	1,872,358	---	5,444,617
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES		---	2,287,444	---	6,554,923

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Includes data for "articles containing over 20% by weight of butterfat" previously included in other vegetable preparations.

5/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 14.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-September 1967

[illegible]

Continued -

Table 14.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-September 1967 - Continued

Country	Agricultural			Country			Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports
		-- 1,000 dollars --						-- 1,000 dollars --	
<u>Asia - Continued:</u>									
Afghanistan	956	334	0	334	Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	80	0	0	0
India	143,232	15,732	5,774	9,958	Mauritania	7	5	0	5
Pakistan	49,067	1,261	367	894	Federal Rep. of Cameroon ..	133	4,594	4,417	177
Nepal	9	47	0	47	Senegal	530	1	0	1
Ceylon	752	6,930	6,929	1	Guinea	2	428	411	17
Burma	71	16	0	16	Sierra Leone	1,525	61	0	61
Thailand	5,216	5,417	1,907	3,510	Ivory Coast	2,082	7,139	6,832	307
North Viet-Nam	0	0	0	0	Ghana	2,562	1,476	315	1,161
South Viet-Nam	15,670	83	3	80	The Gambia	22	0	0	0
Laos	237	11	11	0	Togo	222	47	47	0
Cambodia	30	230	230	0	Nigeria	2,558	8,398	6,308	2,090
Malaysia	2,302	16,437	15,583	854	Central African Republic ..	0	0	0	0
Singapore	2,720	1,560	1,369	191	Gabon	34	0	0	0
Indonesia	245	31,872	30,818	1,054	Western Africa, n.e.c.	396	827	32	795
Philippines	26,315	78,522	1,226	77,296	British West Africa	0	0	0	0
Macao	69	10	0	10	Madeira Islands	44	35	0	35
S. and S.E. Asia, n.e.c. ..	10	6	6	0	Angola	738	15,625	15,389	236
China	0	0	0	0	West. Port. Africa, n.e.c.	111	0	0	0
Outer Mongolia	0	525	0	525	Liberia	2,497	5,658	5,658	0
North Korea	0	0	0	0	Congo (Kinshasa)	5,941	2,698	1,603	1,095
Korea, Republic of	48,484	1,219	867	352	Burundi and Rwanda	92	10,450	10,450	0
Hong Kong	13,915	522	36	486	Somali Republic	242	14	0	14
Taiwan	23,375	10,280	498	9,782	Ethiopia	672	8,323	7,802	521
Japan	197,948	8,300	828	7,472	French Somaliland	85	0	0	0
Nansei and Nanpo Islands ..	4,524	2	0	2	Uganda	208	10,525	10,514	11
Total Asia	560,150	187,274	67,604	119,670	Kenya	385	2,332	2,239	93
<u>Australia and Oceania:</u>									
Australia	5,908	68,576	182	68,394	Seychelles and Depend.	21	100	100	0
New Guinea	54	1,226	1,226	0	Tanzania	1,068	2,506	2,320	186
New Zealand and W. Samoa ..	1,703	50,021	3,961	46,060	Mauritius and Depend.	79	0	0	0
British W. Pacific Is.	332	46	33	13	Mozambique	62	2,002	242	1,760
French Pacific Islands	914	11	11	0	Malagasy Republic	15	3,484	3,371	113
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is. ..	566	0	0	0	Rep. of South Africa	4,818	4,199	275	3,924
Total Australia and Oceania ..	9,477	119,880	5,413	114,467	Zambia	286	143	0	143
<u>Africa:</u>									
Morocco	2,956	964	151	813	Rhodesia (Southern)	40	171	0	171
Algeria	123	111	104	7	Malawi	41	361	351	10
Tunisia	4,808	374	2	372	Southern Africa, n.e.c.	46	20	0	20
Libya	741	0	0	0	Total Africa	42,358	98,913	79,034	19,879
United Arab Rep. (Egypt) ..	4,422	2,350	26	2,324	Total all countries	1,432,789	1,064,312	397,755	666,557
Sudan	136	3,492	14	3,478	<u>Major Trade Blocs:</u>				
Canary Islands	1,528	0	0	0	C.A.C.M.	10,664	43,646	29,922	13,724
					L.A.F.T.A.	103,527	328,242	181,635	146,607
					E.E.C.	307,036	70,860	8,308	62,552
					E.F.T.A.	163,117	39,050	3,508	35,542

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Not available by countries.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural exports statistics include shipments under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development); and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

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